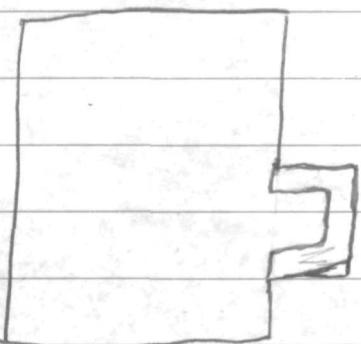


Interpretation of site stratigraphy

Narrative:

Area east of cellar down-art. An U shaped fire place constructed F73



This is represented by F73 proper and the robbed trench seen in the profile drawings of the E284 grid line at circa 218.90 to 218.20 (70 cms = a little over 2 ft). The fireplace was built atop subsoil with its lowest courses in a trench cut into subsoil. [Also note that for a reason as of yet undetermined, the southern flank of the fireplace was underpinned with large stones, no evidence for the stones was found along the back side of the fireplace or at the northern flanking end.]

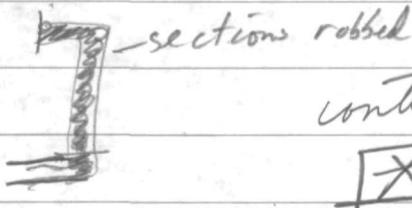
The house burned and was destroyed during which the chimney falls into the cellar below the house (crashed through the roof?). Chimney was made from brick but had been repaired with a clay lamb. The destruction arte is cleaned with and the debris pushed into the cellar hole.

other

1 Trash is also thrown into the cellar but apparently in no purposeful or systematic attempt to bring it back up to grade.

Some time later the brick floor in the northern room was robbed. To reach the brick the trash in the northern room had to be moved south. This done the southern room was nearly brought up to the period ground surface. [It is perhaps significant that the robbing was incomplete as several bricks along the wall were found in situ. These were whole bricks. Also, the brick chimney was not doctored.]

Probably at about the same time the north flanking and the back side of the fireplace was also robbed. The layers of fill previously dumped in the area were dug through and the brick removed. Broken bricks and mortar was deposited in the robbed trench and atop the fill in adjacent areas.



continue next page @



④ However, there does seem to have been an attempt to cover the ruins of the fireplace. This consisted of the dumping of approx. 1 ft of fill. (The fill was clean). It is likely that the same or a greater amount was also dumped into the cellar pit. For instance the principal destruction phase layer, O, would likely have

continue next page C

(X)

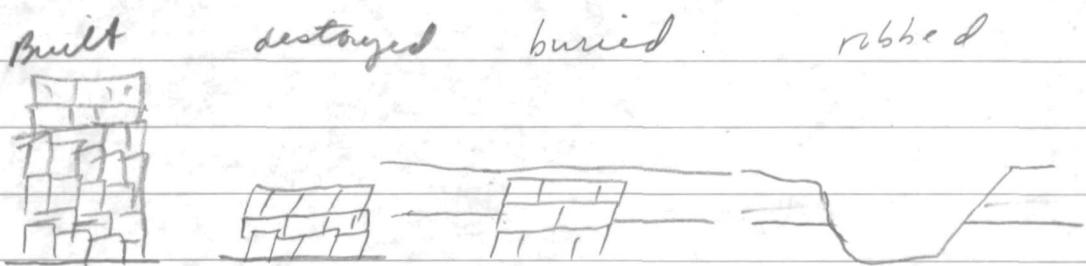
been the exposed surface during the filling period (it underlay modern topsoil A and post destruction fill layers M and N - attributed to later efforts to fill the cellar back up to grade). There is a good deal of loamy sediment mixed ~~into~~ with the destruction rubble. These sediments are very similar (in color and composition?) to those excavated from the area outside of the pit. In the latter the fill apparently was sufficient to cover the evidence of the destruction that was present in the ~~old~~ side yard while in the former it succeeded only in ~~covering~~ bringing the cellar pit to within a foot or two of the surrounding ground surface.

[X]

The fill was then either used to cover up the mess or allowed to slump back into the robbed areas.

Perhaps not too long after this activity another trench was dug in the vicinity (perhaps at the same time as the robbing of the first fireplace). This trench was excavated through the fill layers and at least in part atop of the location of the old fireplace. The trench

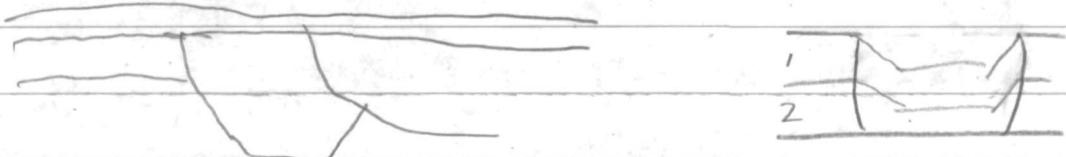
contained a wall, or a fireplace, or some other construction. It did seem to have been built out of bricks (fireplace for a from structure non earthpost?). In size it was smaller than the earlier fireplace.



rubble and mixed soil deposited
and recovered later disturbed by



Do later disturbance covered
and development of top soil



Additional narrative notes for
interpretation of
Stratigraphic N
7/219/286

The rubble in 219/286 is nearer the surface because it has been re-excavated during the second stage of building (i.e. F129) and/or the robbing of F129.

The expected result of previously buried destruction debris re-excavated and redeposited would be the placement of such materials closer to the surface.

In thin horizons subject to disturbance by roots, tree throws, groundwater, worms, insects, burrowing mammals, ~~and pit~~, pedestrian traffic and ground disturbance, pit digging by btm inhabitants, artifacts are frequently moved about

(esp. 350 sec A/c)

It appears as though many of the posts were either pulled or sheared off at ground level and destruction debris, mainly bricks and mortar, were placed over the pits (which probably were low spots) and this all covered over by relatively clean fill.

Some stratigraphic units were missed in excavation. Esp. deep, presumably earlier layers mixed with overlying sediments.

For analytical purposes must lump the SU's into the most recent analytical unit. This because contamination should be biased toward the recent rather than the earlier.

On 2/19/28 (ca 182 m. oriented NPS)
In Tom's unit along the 284 line.

His "B" can stand alone as 10
but his "A" is comprised of 11 [7] when [7]
may be same as 16 and a post destruction
landscaping event

There is a small area of plow zones through the north edge of Area DA. These units along the S215 (between S215-213) line from E284 to E290 (3 2x2s) exhibit plow or planting scars.

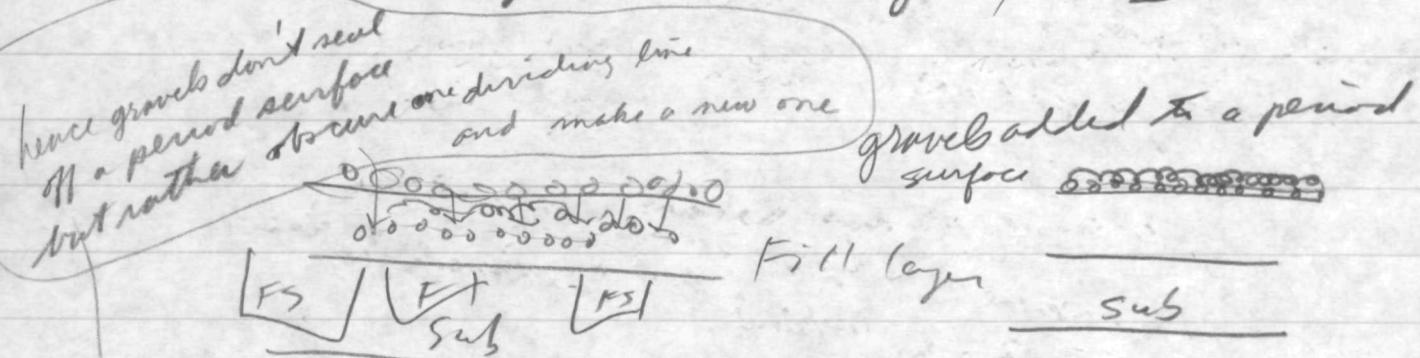
Topsoil overlay the scars here is not considered as part of a plow zone. Ploughing (or planting) cut into subsoil in these units and the plow scars are filled of [15]-like sediments indicating either that [15] added to previously plowed field (unlikely) or that the plowing occurred after [15] was had been deposited (or had developed from previously deposited stuff). In recognition

of the plowing the sediments along the northern tier of units (below the topsoil) are designated, for analytical purposes, the '37'

Have made some assumptions regarding the field record:

(1) It is apparent that the layer "C" excavated in units east of approx E287 and south of S222 (there were not contiguous "C" layers north of S220) were not the same stratigraphic unit as "C" or "O" shown in the E286 wall profile. The former is usually very thin (\approx 2 cms) and is fairly widely dispersed (see map) while the latter is thick^(c. 10+ cms) and confined to the area to the north of F73.

Elsewhere the C layer is probably one of two things, B



gravity, cryoturbation, pedestrian traffic etc
results in



later activities

That was originally separate from pebbles becomes "pebbly layer" and bottom part becomes differentiated and etc. as "C"

In ~~most~~ most units "O" was removed w/ "B"

"B/C" seems likely to have been a layer of fill used to cover over the residue of a occupation.

The fill layers around F73 are of the same origin but are thicker due to the need to cover the ruins of F73

Total Thickness of cult layers

Report on Efforts to Delineate Structures and Interpret Stratification

The modern topsoil was rather uniform across Area V.A. This is probably the result of having been relatively undisturbed for nearly 100 years during which time a forest community had developed. The soil was dark and loamy.

A variety of stratigraphic units were exposed underlying layer A. All of the various patches, pockets and "layers" consisted of fill material. One group of sediments was interpreted as a ground surface that lay exposed from the mid 18th century to the mid 19th century.

The hypothesized ground surface was most commonly excavated as layer B. [In S219E28d it was excavated as layer O of F73.] It was composed of very dark grayish brown to brown-dark brown - to yellowish brown - dark yellowish brown loam with moderate to heavy amounts of rounded gravels. This "layer" appeared to be associated with F129, a rubble filled L-shaped trench. The pebbly "layer" apparently "built-up" or was deposited

about the north end of the feature. These sediments, as seen in profile, fill a space created by the removal of previously deposited fill (see profile drawn along E 286 grid line). ~~W~~ Gravels are a common component among the stratigraphic units excavated in Area IA, hence they can not be signalled out as the diagnostic ~~representation~~ characteristic of a particular stratigraphic unit (hereafter S.U.). However, the pebbly layers excavated as layer B in units 5 219 E 286, 288 and perhaps 290, ~~and~~ 217/286-288-290, "and 215/288 are contiguous and apparently fill a down cut area. This ~~sediment~~ "layer" is just in the interpretation of the Area IA. It ~~marks~~ is evidence of a purposeful and deliberate effort to modify the landscape and represents a considerable period of site use. We can only guess of the activities associated with the pebbly layers. Heavy amounts of coarse domestic trash accumulated atop the layer as well as some brick and mortar. It is speculated that this portion of Area IA was a service yard in bad off or some distance from a household.

223/221/219/286 / 288

p3.

In the area previously described by Bentley Grubail.

1 The pebbly layer ^{also} overlays over a dozen pit features. At present these features can not be satisfactorily linked to form the outline of a structure (see below for a discussion of the features).

The pebbly layer or a similar layer of heavy to moderate pebble content extends east into Area IVB.

The fill that was presumably removed prior to the deposition of B is believed to have been deposited after the structure that F.6 represents had been destroyed. ~~However~~ Two discernible layers (~~descriptions~~) were discernible. In an east ~~These had very clear wall profiles drawn of~~ (the E 286 grid line) these layers ~~were seen~~ to these north layers seemed to also be at or F129. ~~Topsoil~~

Our best view of these layers comes from the profile drawn along the E 286 grid line.

These layers either were cut by F129 or were put in place while F129 was standing. On the profile they appeared as rather uniform layers with N(B') - described as dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown silty-clay and O(C) at dark yellowish brown silty-clay

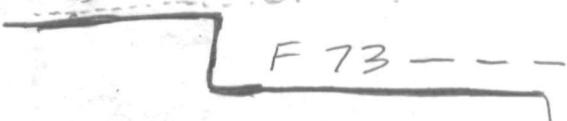
One would then see profile these layers were distinguished by their lack of pebbles and their overall "clean" appearance.

It should be pointed out that these materials are not recorded as having covered F73. My field notes from 5/6/87 indicate that 3 stratigraphic units were removed as "layer" B during a salvage operation aimed at exposing F73. The red pebbly fill seen w/ F6 and probably slumped in from south when F6 & F73 was removed, an orangish clay "pocket"

? Olive clay? in last part of unit. The description given in the paperwork for layer B does not correspond to any of these 4/4 brown mottled w/ 5/6 silty clay w/ 5% yellowish red sandy pebbly soil exposed in the western most portion of the unit. (This shows in profile photo from Winter '86 and probably is the equivalent of 2022 which corresponds to layer T. In its present position due to post destruction drainage. A. Sediments at top F73 were ~~probably~~ probably B and C but also a pocket of rubble

South wall 222.5
E-W

5



that was not recognized as F129.
If field drawings are accurate
F29 cut through fill atop F13 and
overlays miscellaneous stones that were
probably part of F13 (see Fig XYZ).

As work proceeded in units at east
corners @ 288 - that is units in which the
west walls were seen in the E286 sectional

drawing, the soil descriptions deviated
from those of the profile: In 223/288
and the Southern 1 m of 221/288 i.e.
221/288 B is described as $\frac{3}{3}$ w/ pebbles.

In the N 1 m of 221/288 (220/288) the layer
was described as $\frac{4}{3}$ d $\frac{5}{4}$ and only a few scattered
pebbles. This latter apparently is ^{an} extension
~~of the stratigraphic unit B as exposed in the present~~
~~profiled wall~~ ($\frac{4}{4}$ w/ $\frac{5}{4}$) (brownish yellow)
 $\frac{4}{3}$ d $\frac{5}{4}$ (brown - yellowish brown)

No significant change in elevations at
base of level was noted and the excavators
noted no change or break in stratification.
We are left then with the pebbles and
darker sediments ($\frac{3}{3}$ = dark brown) grading
into the brownish yellowish brown sediments.
The gravels in this fill layer may be

P65

however there is a It is not known if some or all
of the slope is natural. → The evidence for B cutting out
fill layers is based on limited evidence. It could
be that after cutting it was never brought fully
up to grade.

associated with the goods in bed S4 B. That is,
while B is proper is described as the area
down cut, the δ sediments subsequently
deposited in that area were also deposited
in areas to the east and south. In other
words, B' became mixed w/ B, the
original fill mixed unseparably.

~~wave~~ unseparably from later fill. This
process was aided by the prolonged ~~gentle~~
period in which this "layer" remained
on exposed ground surface, and the
hypothetical heavy foot ~~to~~ as the
area was part to during that period.
It is also possible if not probable that
goods sans fill material were added to
the area ^{at various times} to facilitate draining or to provide
better footing or to encourage the growth of
grass or yard plants. In any case the B
levels in units 215/288, 215/290,
217/286 217/288, 217/290, etc.

(su especially to s and east) are very similar in
appearance to those thought to be
deposited in the down-cut area ^{see probably from 28a & 288}

Why down cut? Most obviously there was ^{revo} and ^{and} ^{an}
at least one structure in that portion
of Area O that was ~~late~~ down cut
perhaps the fill dumped in the area was

P. F

inadequate and rather ??

We are left then at the view that as one moves away from the collar and the remains of F73 the ~~top of the~~ fill material excavated as Layer B changes from a dk yellow brown to yellow brown to brown w/ few gravels to ~~the~~ greyish brown - ~~the~~ yellow brown similarly described matrices (sometimes w/ darker) w/ moderate to heavy ~~quantities~~ amounts of gravels

& four additional

The other stratigraphic units were exposed underlying the modern topsoil. On the ^{2nd} 215/290 ~~there was seen~~ ~~the road opposite~~ exhibited a sharp break in horizontal stratification: ~~the~~ the ^{5th} portion of the unit contained a "dk brown sandy loam with moderate pebbles while the remainder of the unit was filled with the same dk brown sand loam w/ pebbles. The division of the two stratigraphic units was quite distinct. This is perhaps an incidental by product of the plowing that ~~had~~ had been conducted and that was evident by plow scars across the northern portion of Area I.

To the west in Units 215 286 and 284 (1x2) and in 217 284^(6²) and 220 284 (6¹)

⑧

clayey loam soils → when wet quite unstable, pebbles added can be washed to become incorporated to a considerable depth. This could result in a situation where two or more layers could be removed as a single unit while excavating similar to the "pebbly layer".

A str. II. Then to the subsoil in the area was exposed at the base of A. These sediments form a continuous swath that borders the western edge of the "pebble layer". They are described as yellowish brown silty to sandy loam. They have the appearance of the local subsoil and likely represent ex subsoil redeposited as fill. Contained brick flecks, and may have been what all of the It covers a number of features. and It and the pebbly layer ~~actually~~ cojointly overlay some features. This indicates that both post date the features but also hints at the possibility that the 5/4, 5/6 sediments represent the "parent" material from which the pebbly layer developed either by the dumping of gravel or by adding fill of gravel which became indistinguishably mixed.

[Those of us who read the notes over in the field and failed to recognize problems share responsibility.]

Notes to accompany "Reconstructed" Profile

problems: excavators may have over-dug in places

[see esp unit 223/288 where the dashed line indicates stratum "A" as described by elow]

and perhaps under-dug in other places.

[see esp between 221 and 217 where subsoil is described as dk yellow brown while north and south of that stretch sub is more yellow and less dark]. As an example of under-digging / over-digging F326 was exposed in 3 different units. Records for all indicate that the feature was first exposed at between

57 - 63 cms below datum. However in 2 of the units 219/290, 221/290 F326 was exposed at base of B which ^{step 3} ~~at~~ →

On viewing the N/S profile drawn of the E 286 grid lines it is quite clear that at that point in space there is a third layer located between opposite 221 and 219 the space between the N and S "arms" of F129. This fill layer however pinched out some place between 286 and 290.

What was recorded as "C" in units

219, 221, 223/288 did not resemble the ~~that which was~~ layer exposed in the 286 profile (not in thickness or color)

(2)

I suspect non-uniform methods for determining soil color from Munsell charts were employed - move to next page

Hence Layer "C" apparently is spatially associated w/ the features F129 / F13

Layers B excavated or B also seem to be associated, albeit in an uncertain manner, w/ F129. The pebbly layer of abundant artifacts is seen in the F126 profile to "abut" the trench feature (F129) while the less pebbly, layer which contained fewer artifacts is limited to the space between the arms of F129. When units beyond the stretch of the arms of the feature (and south) are considered several interesting things occur.

- 1) described as pebbly
- 2) described as dark $3\frac{1}{3}$

As noted pebbles are common and we did not attempt to quantify the amount in any particular matrix.

Brick pebbles are light brown to brown, brownish yellow

(3)

[Except to note that there were many pebbles], I believe excavators (and the crew chief as well) feed on the pebbles as a signature and excavated all pebbly layers as the same thing w/ the only difference being more or less pebbly. [The origin of the pebbles is discussed below].

The Mansells [see comment preceding page]

1) Overall thickness of cultural layers
2) "reconstruct" profile along one of the S Grid lines.

(*) from p. 1 the was described as dk brown $\frac{4}{3}$ clayey ^{out to} silt of a large number of pebbles (both of the B layers contained creamware) in 221/288 the excavator makes no mention of F326 until the base of C which was described as dk yellow brown $\frac{4}{3}$ w silty clay loam mottled of brown $\frac{4}{3}$ silty loam

~~I~~ believes also note that in the N eastern corner of the

(1)

less than an inch

Unit where the feature was exposed only
two (2) cms were removed as
C. in the SE (6) six cms were
removed as C. \hookrightarrow c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches

Contrast this to the NW corner where
13 cms or almost 5.5" were removed.
Indicates that moving west to east the
"C" layer is rising and protruding out
(The 13 cms is in good agreement of
what is seen in the 286 wall profile)

C was removed from 223/288 although
no C was present in west wall
profile of that unit. Except for the
NW corner w/ 221/286 where 7 cms
were removed.

C in units east of F129 should
represent the exposed construction
surface atop which cultural
layers were deposited / or developed
in a transitional zone

either we missed C in a lot of
units because the pebbles had
become incorporated into the slightly

(6)

more yellow sediments or
where we had a layer C
away from that area. If Fig
it was not a ~~top~~ "real"
cultural layer but a transition
between the dark and loamy former
soil surface (B) and sub-soil

^{not to} myself In fact, a mottled transition [you]
would be expected wouldn't it?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 56.90 \\
 - 32 \\
 \hline
 56.58
 \end{array}$$

Use feature noted to determine also for
top features. Should tell us whether exp
base of B (as not shown) or C (as shown)

Also check to see if F3. 444, 445 var "real"

was 223 "real"? yes but assignable
cut B.

F3 326, 425, 427 same as 223 scaffold

Layer C as described for the area
away from the cellar pit may
not be "real" that is the
subsoil may raise and "C"
pinch out East to West.

F326 in } 219/290 exp base of B @ 56.57
Layer C = 4/4 not 4c.

C not.

Mixing of
seeds.

} 221/290 exp base of BC ^{4/3} 56.63
Layer C = 4/4 dk yell wh brown

221/288 called 426 C 56.58
base of C 4/4 w/4/3

some do seem to underlay "C" but
"C" best interpreted as bottom of
B.

B ~~received~~ was an exposed ground
surface probably for over 100 years

It apparently received in addition to
the coarse hash that was thrown
atop it, sediments and pebbles

It seems to have all gotten mixed
together.